SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

It is generally supposed that Socialism and Com munism are newly-invented modes of regenerating society: that they are modern ideas, testifying at once the perpetual yearning of man after a change in the social state, and his attempts towards its perfection. It is not generally known that this sovereign remedy for all social ills is extensively practised and is already some centuries old in one of the oldest and perhaps the least progressive of the countries of Europe Russia. Arguments, to be sure, are not wanting to show theoretically that socialism and communism are in their very nature opposed to liberty and social progress among a people; but practical illustration is more convincing than theoretic argument. Let such, then, as are inclined to adopt socialism and communism as the means of prometing the well-being of modern society, ask themselves if they are willing to take Russia as a model; if they are willing to advance as Russia is advancing toward civil, political, and social perfection The following account of socialism and communism in Russia is evidently prepared by a friendly hand but it furnishes conclusive evidence that the boasted remedy, so far from healing social evils and promoting a healthful vigorous action of the social energies, producing amelioration and progress, has just the opposite effect; that it produces a complete stagnation of those energies, and maintains a life that is only just not death.

The facts are drawn, as follows, by a correspondeut at Paris, from the works on Russia published by Georgi, Erdman, and DE HARTHAUSEN:

The Russian Peasant was not formerly, as now, the Serf of the Lord, but was simply the Farmer of his lands. Serfdom existed only for the descendants of former prisoners of war, who composed the numerous class of Do-vorović, or servants. The inhabitant of the rural districts was free on St. George's Day to quit the domain which had been farmed out to him, and which he had cultivated for a year, and to go and reside in any part of the empire he pleased. This privilege of continual change of residence, alarming the Suzerains as to the interests of agriculture, was afterwards limited by severe ordinances, which, though recognising the right of the laborer to quit one lord for another, prohibited him from moving into another principality.

When the feudal system was destroyed in Russia by the sword of the Tartars, and under the supremacy of the princes of Moscow, the regulations made by the great private Suzerains fell with themselves.

The peregrinations of the peasants recommenced then with more arder than ever, and the population migrated in a mass towards the navigable rivers and streams, which afforded greater facilities for a market. On the 21st November, 1601, the Czar Boris Godannoff issued an ukase abolishing forever the right of change of residence, and confined the peasants to the glebe in which they were living on the last day of the jourieff.

Placed from this time under the sovereignty of th lords, the peasants remained, nevertheless, personally free. It was not until the reign of Peter I. that they became veritable serfs de facto, and even then the servitude was not established by any positive law.

From this epoch the lord regarded the peasant as his personal property, and made all the profit out of him which he could. Sometimes he established the corvec-(forced labor on the estate.) but more generally he ceded lands to his serfs in consideration of a certain cash rent. This annual rent, the amount of which was fixed by the lord himself, was more or less onerous, according to the cupidity or injustice of the proprietor. This system of impost, visited collectively on the whole population of the domsin, engendered and developed a communal organi-

The united inhabitants of a manorial estate constitute The united inhabitants of a manorial estate constituted his experience, and his money. He alone is entrusted with the sale and exchange of the collective products of

The Russian commune was at first an association purely agricultural; but when Peter I. introduced European industry into his empire, both sovereign and lords appro printed whole villages to particular branches of manufacture, and thus laid the foundation of the industrial commune. We propose to examine these different commune in turn.

In turn.

The most important and interesting is, beyond doubt, the rural commune. This remarkable political institution is based upon this great principle of Sclavonic law—the indivisibility of the family estate, and the division of the usufruct.

Whether the commune be free and possess property its own right, (which is the case among all the Cossacks, or whether the tenure be more or less limited, as in the domains of the Crown, and in the manorial possessions, the landed property is considered as belonging to the community at large, and not to the respective members

This idea of possession, common to all people of Scla This idea of possession, common to all people of Sclavonic origin, exists intact and in its primitive state, even to the present day, certain parts of Servia, Croatia, and Sclavonia, where, seconding to M. Harrhausen, the land is not even divided, but remains under the supervision of the old inhabitants of the village, who divide and distribute the aggregate product of the harvest.

In the Russian commune the spirit of communism is not carried so far. The land there is divided, and every

male inhabitant has the right to claim for his share the usufruct of a quantity equal to that of the other members. And in order that this equality may always continue, the general division of the land takes place regularly at certain stated periods.

At the end of a certain number of years the Russian

Government causes a census to be taken of the whole population of the empire, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact number of inhabitants liable to personal taxation and military service. The year when this census is taken is by law the year for dividing the lands of the com-

taken is by law the year for dividing the lands of the communes. This division is conducted as follows:

Each commune has its land surveyors, persons of experience and integrity, who commence by preparing an exact statement of the quantity of land to be divided. This operation finished, they estimate the different parts of which it is composed, according to their fertility and their products, and then divide them into as many lots as there are single claimants in the community; so that every one has, not an equal quantity of land, but a quantity proportioned to its intrinsic value. This apportionment takes place by lot; and such is the equity which has hitherto prevailed that it hardly ever happens that

tity proportioned to its intrinsic value. This apportionment takes place by lot; and such is the equity which has hitherto prevailed that it hardly ever happens that any one is dissatisfied. For the rest a reserved portion of land is always set aside to meet any reclamation which may afterwards be made; and at the death of any member his part is added to this reserve.

This system of continual partition, peculiar to the Russian commune, possesses the immense advantage of rendering hereditary poverty impossible. If the father rains himself, whether by his own fault or by misfortune, the son is not less entitled to his portion of land; he is not compelled to suffer in any way from the error or negligence of his parents. Thus the proletary, that plague of ancient and modern society, is in Russia unknown.

Both in the mode of possession and of culture the Russian communes are subject to two distinct regimes. Most of the communes are regarded in some sort as the actual proprietors of the soil. They cultivate the whole of it, and receive the entire product, excepting only enough to pay the annual obrok or rent agreed upon with the lord of the manor. This rent once paid, the commune is mistress of itself, and manages its own affairs as it plenses.

But there are communes too poor to pay the rent, and where the proprietor finds it for his interest to treat with his serfs in an entirely different manner. These communes are subjected to the corvée; in other words, the lord retains a quarter or a third of the land of the village, and compels the serfs to cultivate it on his account, in consideration of the use of the rest, which he abandons to them.

It will readily be perceived that such a system must

to them.

It will readily be perceived that such a system must lead to innumerable abuses. To counteract the most serious results of this arbitrary regime, the Government has fixed the maximum time which the lord has the right to exact from his serfs at three days per week. From this essential difference in the mode of possession arises an equally important difference in the mode of allotment.

All the members of the communes which pay the obrok, or annual rent—in fact all the male inhabitants—can disim an equal or equivalent portion of the land. The can claim an equal or equivalent portion of the land. The

of his son who is under age, and it is accorded to him; but each lot is subject to a partial rent. By this arrangement the family which possesses three or four lots pays a rent three or four times as large as the possessor of but rent three or four times as large as the possessor of but a single lot. In a word, the rent is proportioned to the quantity of land which is held. On the other hand, in the villages under the corvée regime, the principle is entirely different. It is not there a question of ceding more or less land according to the number of males in the family, but of allowing so much land for so much work; so that a strong and vigorous man, if he is able to perform two or three times as much work as his neighbor, may possess twice or thrice as much soil. The young, the aged, the unfortunate, by the simple fact of their inability to work, are excluded from any claim to the manorial lands. Such is the principle on which rests the terrial lands. Such is the principle on which rests the ter

ritorial distribution.

In order to encourage marriages in a country which i deficient in population, it is provided that each new fami-ly shall have a right to a portion of the soil. As soon as a man marries he becomes a legitimate claimant, and the commune immediately concedes to him the let of land which before it refused him. Thus in Russia the single

peasant is almost unknown.

For the rest, whatever mode of apportionment is adop-For the rest, whatever mode of apportionment is adopted, and whether the peasants pay the yearly rent, or are subject to the corvée, each one possesses, in principle at least, an equal right to the usufruct of the land, which is not as in other countries the property of the individual, but the joint property of all the members of the commune. This is the basis of the institution.

Let us now pass to the administrative organization of the commune. Every village has for its chief the stores.

the commune. Every village has for its chief the staros ta, or elder, who is elected by universal suffrage. The starosta has one or several associates or deputies (dessia taky) chosen by ten heads of families. According to rule the should only continue in office one month; but the cus-tom prevails of replacing him only once a year. The starosta receives a salary amounting to 185 bank-rubles, or about \$34 per year. The service of the assistants is

grstuitous.

The rural commune is composed of five or six fathers of families, and includes several villages. The head of the commune is the starchina, or oldest chief, so called because formerly that office was the prescriptive right of the oldest starosta of the commune; but now he is elected by a convention composed of two deputies from each village. The starchina receives say from sixty to eighty dellars par views. lollars per year.

The tribune of the Volost is formed of several com

munes, and is presided over by the galova, (head,) elect munes, and is presided over by the galova, (head,) elected for three years by the persons within his jurisdiction. He is assisted by two of his deputies. If no complaint is made against him during his term of office, he is reeligible; but in any case his election must be confirmed by the Governor of the Province, who pronounces his decision after receiving the report of the chief of the aron-dissement, who is employed by the Crown. The starchina, or chief of the commune, assisted by two of his deputies takes commissions of cases in which the amount in ties, takes cognizance of cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed five silver rubles, or about four dollars. The greatest corporal punishment he can inflict is twenty-five blows with the switch.

The jurisdiction of the Volost extends only to cas where the amount in litigation is not more than about twelve dollars. When an appeal is made to this tribunal, it can only pronounce a mitigation of the previous sen-tence; but cannot in any case increase the penalty. Nevertheless, if the judgment of the starchina appears to have been too lenient, it has the right to refer the case to

the chief of the arondissement.

Such is in brief the organization of the Russian con

munes, whether they belong to the lords, or whether they originate directly from the Crown.

Without doubt there are many partial variations in the manorial estates, and the administration of the commune is far from being every where the same; but we have faithfully reported the general rule as emanating from the Governm he Government.

It will easily be understood that in a vast country like

Russia, inhabited by people of various races, there is no perfect unity either in local administrative manners or oustoms. The Tscheremisses, for example, who originat ed in Finland, govern themselves in their own fashion, although subject to the Czar. Located on the line of the Volga, in the neighborhood of Tartary, they have their peculiar communal institutions, founded according to an ancient custom, and modified by their religious ideas. Two or three of these villages, containing ten, twenty, or thirty houses, compose a commune which is called Kéré-meth, the same name formerly given to their places of

Each village has a chief chosen among the wisest and most respected men of the commune. This chief is called cahetan. He has under his orders the asbari, who are sekahstan. He has under his orders the asbari, who are se-condary magistrates, elected to maintain order and tran-quillity. A supreme kahstan is like the head of the na-tion; he directs, administers, governs. This administra-tive hierarchy is perfectly defined in its relations, and is of a patriarchal simplicity.

Each kahstan chooses his successor, but always selects

the person whom public opinion suggests to him as most worthy. His duty, which he accomplishes religiously, is to come to the aid of his subordinates with his advice, no obligation except that of paying the obrok, or collective rent. form any transaction of the kind. The consequence of this regulation is that among the Techeremisees the trade is altogether wholesale—an arrangement of great advantage to all concerned. Every peasant has an open account at the office of the magistrate; and after the sale of the produce, the proceeds are paid to him, after deducting one-fifth for taxes and commissions.

Besides the great power exercised by the kahstan by virtue of the exclusive right of selling the products of his commune, he also settles any disputes which spring up among the persons under his administration, and punishes all misdemeanors and orimes with severity.

ishes all misdemeanors and orimes with severity.

In regard to the possession of land, the Tscheremisses also look upon the commune as the sole proprietor, and individuals as merely temporary holders: still the son always inherits the land cultivated by his fasher. It will be seen by this example that the differ

communal organization in the parts of Russia which de-part the most from the common rule are more apparent than real. The general characteristic of the peasant throughout the empire is his inviolable attachment to the very principle of the community. Serfs have often been very principle of the community. Serfs have often been known to tax themselves for the purpose of acquiring the manorial lands on which they were settled, and, after becoming free in their persons and property, to maintain the system of apportionment by head rather than to divide the fields into private and hereditary possessions.

Let us conclude by a word on the industrial communes. The communal organization is so natural to the Russian people that it has given form and principle even to its manufactures. We see in Russia entire villages devoted to one kind of business. In one place furniture is made, in another clothes, while a third weaves cotton or hemp. These communes are composed of numerous families who

These communes are composed of numerous families who exercise the same trade, and transmit it from father to son. Women, children, old people, all have their peculiar work, the division of labor being naturally pushed to the utmost extremity. The commune purchases the raw ma-terial used by its members, and afterwards sells the terial used by its members, and afterwards sells the manufactures. It alone manages the affairs of commerce, which it transacts in the name of all, and for the benefit of all. A depot established in each village serves also as a sales-room. The proceeds are divided at times, depending upon the sale of the goods.

The duty of the commune is to render assistance to its

members, and when necessary to make them advances on their merchandise. These industrial associations are completely free. The members are bound neither by contract nor promise. Whoever wishes to relinquish the common business of his commune has no need to go through any formality; but these cases are very rare; for the only resource which remains to a person adopting such a course is to get admitted into some other commune

where he can practice the trade of his choice.

The inhabitants of these industrial villages are in very easy circumstances, owing to the nature of the associa-tion which leaves to every individual his full liberty. Ne vertheless, a fact almost incredible, the Government, a far from encouraging this system, gives its preference to private enterprise.

REAPING MACHINES.—In Clark county, Ohio, a trial recently came off between several reaping machines. The Columbus Statesman says "that no doubt remained that the labor of harvesting large crops would soon be transferred from human flesh to horse flesh. The doubts heretofore existing in the minds of many farmers, that these patent horse-power reaping machines must be a failure, were unquestionably removed, and that there was good enough combined in the whole to finally make a perfect machine; that is, make a machine combining every principle that would save the labor of man.

There are three important points gained to the farmer in these Reapers: the saving of human labor, economy in time and expense in gathering a large crop, and the increase in the amount of bushels from the excellence of the work, scarcely a straw or a head of grain being left on the field. Compared with the ordinary slovenly mode of harvesting, especially if the grain is very ripe, we are not certain that a farmer in one year would not pay for one of these reapers, in the increased number of bushels he would gather off of two hundred acres of wheat, to say nothing of any other advantage.—Baltimore Times.

The Boston Traveller says: "We understand that the REAPING MACHINES .- In Clark county, Ohio, a trial re

The Boston Traveller says: " We understand that the advance in price on boots and shoes for the past two months has been about twenty per cent., and consequently the profits to some of the wholesale dealers in Pearl street, who were fortunate enough to have large stocks on hand, has been very great. One house estimates that their stock on hand and contracted for has increased in value, within the period mentioned, \$80,000. Another house estimates its profits on the advance at \$40,000."

## CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill rates of postage in the United States, and for other pur-coses," approved March 3, 1851, reported by Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, on

of postage on newspapers charged under the existing law and those proposed to be charged under the bill before the House. He remarked that on yesterday the gentleman from New York based his calculation upon the eight of newspapers at three ounces as the minimu eight under the old law, and he (Mr. O.) based his ca weight under the old law, and he (Mr. O.) based his cal-culation at the minimum provided for in the bill under consideration, which was one ounce. This, he contended, would reach nine-tenths of all the newspaper circulation of the country. Thus he based his figures upon nine-tenths of the newspaper circulation, while the gentleman from New York based his figures upon the other one-tenth. The gentleman from New York (he said) was mistaken in The gentleman from New York (he said) was mistaken in saying that the proposed change would increase the postage on newspapers. It would be a reduction of postage. It was true that, under fifty and up to a hundred miles, the average might be as high as it was under the old law, but over five hundred miles there was a reduction in the rates of postage. The bill before the House had received the sanction of the Post Office Committee of the House and that of the Senate, and of the Post Office Department. The present law was an experiment, and had been found to be a failure, so far as the postage upon newspapers was concerned. The bill now under consideration would be but an experiment; and if it should fail as signally as the existing law, it would devolve upon the next Congress to remedy its evils. The country demanded a change, to remedy its evils. The country demanded a change and he thought that this bill, if passed, would give satis

action to the country.

Mr. WASHBURN moved to amend that portion of the first section which reads "all newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce, published regularly, as of-ten as once in three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, shall be chargeable with only one-half the foregoing rates," by increasing the weight to one ounce and a half. He contended that the adoption of this amendment would benefit the newspapers published

this amendment would benefit the newspapers published in rural districts.

Mr. OLDS replied, and argued that the interests of country papers had been provided for in the bill before the House, as by examination they had found that the weight of these papers generally did not exceed one ounce.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. BROOKS, CHANDLER, SKELTON, and CABLE, of Ohio, until the

Expiration of the morning hour; when—
Mr. HOUSTON moved that the House go into Commit tee of the Whole on the state of the Union. DEFICIENCY BILL.

Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. STUART, of Michigan, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the mendments of the Senate to the bill of the House to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, 1852. The committee resumed the consideration of the appr priation for the Collins steamers.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the clause by adding thereto a provision that the duties to be levied on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States shall be assessed upon the average prices which such articles bore in the principal markets of the United States on the first of December, 1846, such prices to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury n order to raise the money appropriated by this

other laws.

Mr. HART raised the question that the amendment was not in order, on the ground that it was not germane to the ubject under consideration.
The CHAIRMAN so decided.

Mr. STEVENS appealed from this decision. And the question being taken, the Chair was sustained And the question yes 82, noes not counted. The debate on the amendment of the Senate was the

resumed, and continued at great length.

Without taking any vote on the original proposition,
On motion, the committee rose and reported progres
and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1852.

IN SENATE

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred:

By Mr. HAMLIN: A memorial from Bangor, in Maine, very numerously signed, and by persons of the highest respectability, urging upon Congress the passage of the law granting to each State a portion of the public lands for railroads and educational purposes, by which a share of the same will inure to the State of Maine.

By Mr. DAVIS: From merchants of the city of Boston,

asking that the independence of Hayti may be recognised by the United States; setting forth, among other reasons for the adoption of the measure, that Hayti imports eleven times more cotton goods than Cuba, and consumes three times more of our flour, six times more pork, five times more soap, and six times more pickled fish than Cuba. It further states that the tonnage of the United States trading to that place in 1850 exceeded by twenty thousand tons that to Ireland and Scotland together; thousand tons that to Ireland and Scotland together; thirty thousand that to the Hanse Towns, and as much as that to Belgium. It exceeds by two thousand tons that with both the Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of Spain, and double that trading with France on the Mediterranean, taking together the French West Indies, the French Fisheries, French Guiana, and Isle of Bourbon. It equals the aggregate amount of that trading to Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verd Islands, Italy, Sicily, Trieste, and all the other Austrian ports and Turkey. It exceeds by more than twenty thousand tons the trade with Holland and the Dutch East Indies. Brazil, with her population of five millions, only employs one-third more population of five millions, only employs one-third more
American shipping, while Mexico, with her eight millions,
employs one-third less than Hayti.

By Mr. JONES, of Iowa: From William D. Arnet, com-

By Mr. JONES, of Iowa: From William D. Arnet, complaining of the number of patents rejected, involving great loss to inventors, and asking the employment of a suitable number of persons in the Patent Office skilled in art and science, whose duty it shall be to counsel and advise inventors with regard to the novelty and "patentability" of their inventions.

By Mr. CLARKE: Resolutions passed at a public meeting in Georgetown, D. C., remonstrating against the

meeting in Georgetown, D. C., remonstrating against the reconstruction of the Potomac bridge on its present site, and urging some point above the town as a more suitable

Petitions were also presented by Messrs. SHIELDS and CHASE in favor of the homestead bill, and by Messrs. BRADBÜRY, SEBASTIAN, and RUSK relating to local

BILLS PASSED. The following bills were severally read a third tim

and passed :
An act to provide for the promotion of certain officer in the Engineer, Topographical Engineer, and Ordnan Corps.

An act for the relief of the heirs and representatives of

An act for the rener of the late Robert Sewell.

An act for the relief of John Duff.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington Gas Light Company." An act to regulate the terms of the United States for the district of Iowa.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the curity of the lives of passengers on board of vessels pro-pelled in whole or in part by steam."

After the adoption of numerous amendments, and the rejection of others—

Mr. MALLORY opposed the bill at some length.

Mr. BORLAND replied; and, after a few words from

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. BORLAND replied; and, after a few words from Mr. DAVIS, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. FELCH, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to authorize the sale of reserved lands, and for other purposes; which, after having been amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion by Mr. BRODHEAD, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of Emily H. Plumer; which, after having been amended so as to give a pension to the minor children, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

for a third reading.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ST. MARTIN asked the unanimous consent of th House to move to take up from the Speaker's table the bill providing for the deepening of the passage of the Mississippi river, stating that he desired to have it acted

upon at once. Objection was made. POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1851.

Mr. WASHBURN moved to amend that portion of the first section which reads "all newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce, published regularly, as often as once in three months, and sent from the office of record and formal rules of the House, they had had no

"Provided, That all newspapers and periodicals not weighing over two ounces, when sent to actual subscribers within the State where such papers and periodicals are published, shall be entitled to the reduction provided for in this section."

Mr. CARTTER opposed the amendment, and expressed himself against the distinction made upon State lines and the distinction made in the weight of newspapers. The distinction made in the weight of newspapers are to him to be a distinction against the good quality of the matterial upon which the matter was printed, and against the good quality of the matter itself.

the good quality of the matter itself.

Mr. WASHBURN replied, stating that his amendmen was intended to protect country papers.

The amendment of Mr. Washbukn was agreed to: Aye.

Mr. COBB then demanded the previous question, which was seconded; the House, by unanimous consent, decid-ing to take a vote on all amendments of which previous

notice had been given.

Mr. BROOKS moved the following as a substitute for the first section, of which he had heretofore given notice:
"That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eigh-"That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen handred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every other description of printed matter unconnected with any manuscript or writing, and of no greater weight than two and a half ounces, shall be charged one half cent postage, and one half cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, for any distance under one thousand miles; and for any distance over one thousand miles and for any distance over one thousand miles and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, not weighing over one ounce, shall be charged with one-half the foregoing rates when sent over one thousand miles."

The substitute was rejected: Ayes 37, noes not counted Several amendments were then offered to the secon section and rejected; when all the amendments propose by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads were

The bill, as amended, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every other description of printed matter unconnected with any manuscript or writing, and of no greater weight than two ounces, shall be charged with one cent postage, and one cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, for any distance under three thousand miles; and for any distance over three thousand miles double those rates. All newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce, published regularly, as often as once in three months, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, shall be chargeable with only one-half the foregoing rates: Provided, That all newspapers and periodicals not weighing over two ounces, when sent to actual subscribers within the State where such papers and periodicals are published, shall be entitled to the reduction provided for in this section. The postage upon all printed mailable matter shall be prepaid at the office where it is mailed, or paid quarterly in advance at the office where it is mailed, or paid quarterly in advance at the office of delivery, otherwise double the foregoing rates shall be charged thereon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That books, bound or un-

shall be prepaid at the office where it is mailed, or paid quarterly in advance at the office of delivery, otherwise double the foregoing rates shall be charged thereon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication; and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. The publishers of weekly newspapers may send to each actual subscriber within the county where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, magazine, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rates of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:

First. It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper.

Second. There shall be no word or communication printed in the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or mathematic.

in the same after its publication, or upon the cover or wrapper thereof, nor any writing or marks upon it, nor upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent.

Third. There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in o

with such printed paper.

And if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another the post age of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That if the publisher of

any periodical, after being three months previously notified that his publication is not taken out of the office to which it is sent for delivery, continue to forward such publication in the mail, the postmaster to whose office such publication is sent may dispose of the same for the postage, unless the publisher shall pay it; and whenever any printed matter, of any description, received during one quarter of the fiscal year, shall have remained in the office without being called for during the whole of the same content of the same called for during the same called for the same called for during the same called for the same called for during the same called for the same called for during the same called for the same called for during the same called for the same called for during the same called for the same called for during the same called for the same call

cond section of the act entitled "An act to modify and reduce the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1851, as relates to the postage or free circulation or transmission of newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter, and all other provisions of daw inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed. Mr. DISNEY moved to add to the bill the following

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That in cases of publics Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That in cases of publica-tion of the uncalled for German letters, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to cause such publication to be made in the German newspaper having the largest circulation in the vicinage, and in such publications he be governed in every re-spect by the provisions of the law in relation to the publication of the uncalled for letters in the English language. Mr. CLINGMAN said that, believing the bill would

make the existing law worse, he would move to lay it on The motion was disagreed to: Yeas 23, nays 148.
Before taking a vote on the amendment of Mr. Disney,
the morning hour expired.
Mr. HOVENTON.

Mr. HOUSTON moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. GORMAN, rising to a privileged question, stated that he desired to submit a report from the Committee on Printing, which he wished to have printed and made the special order of the day for Thursday next.

The SPEAKER stated that the motion of Mr. Houston

And the question being taken, the motion was DEFICIENCY BILL.

And thereupon the House went into Committee Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. STUART, of Michi gan, in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill of the House to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1852.

The House resumed the discussion of the following

amendment:

For additional compensation for increasing the transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool in the Collins line of steamers to twenty-six trips per annum, at such times as shall, be directed by the Postmaster General, and in conformity to his last annual report to Congress, and his letter of the fifteenth of November last to the Secretary of the Nazy, commencing said increased service on the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, at the rate of thirty-three thousand dollars per trip, in lieu of the present allowance, the sum of two hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That it shall be in the power of Congress at any time after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance herein provided for, upon giving six months' notice.

After a brief discussion, the amendment was concurred mendment:

After a brief discussion, the amendment wa n - Aves 84, nes 78.

in: Ayes 84, nes 73.

The next amendment in order was the following:

"For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States and for the apprehension and safe keeping of prisoners, in addition to former appropriations, ninety thousand dollars:

Provided, That no officer of the United States who is in attendance upon any court of the United States, in the discharge of the duties of said office, shall receive any pay or compensation for his attendance as a witness on behalf of the Government at the same time that he receives compensation as such officer."

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to strike out this clause, stating that he did so for no other purpose than to call upon the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for information as to what amount of the sum therein proposed to be appropriated was asked to defray the expenses of prosecuting those persons in Philadelphia and Boston who were accused of violating the fugitive slave law. He wished the chairman also to state, if he possessed the information, the amount of this appropriation paid for the recapture of fugitive slaves. He made the inquiry in order to place this matter before the country and to give this information to the people. He wished it to be distinctly understood that his object was to call upon the Committee of Ways and Means for this definite information, and he would say that it was because members had not been permitted to offer a resolution calling for this information that he was now constrained to put this interrogatory to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Mr. GIDDINGS moved to strike out this clause, stating

publication to actual subscribers, shall be chargeable with only one-half the foregoing rates," by adding thereto the following proviso:

"Provided, That all newspapers and periodicals not weighting the committee of Ways and Means of the Committee of Ways and M opportunity of bringing resolutions before the House call-ing for this information. They had now no other means of bringing this matter before the country than by calling upon the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for any information upon this subject which he might have

Mr. HOUSTON replied that the gentleman's question was specific, and he possessed no information upon this precise subject. He could say this, however, that in the osecutions for the violation of the neutrality laws in uisiana and other points, and also for the expenses of

mount paid for the recapture of fugitives slaves alone.

Mr. HOUSTON replied that he could not comply with
the gentleman's request, as he did not possess the infornation he desired. It was not furnished the committee.

Mr. GIDDINGS inquired if the gentleman would give the country their reasons for suppressing this infor

Mr. HOUSTON replied that he did not know whether or not any information on this subject had been suppressed. If he had the information he would disclose it at once. He regarded it wholly unimportant. If the amount was a hundred thousand dollars he would not hesitate to

Mr. GIDDINGS withdrew his motion to strike out the

The committee then proceeded to vote upon the various senate amendments, which were generally agreed to several amendments were made to the Senate amendments, and the committee, having disposed of all the amendments, rose and reported its action to the House.

The question being on the various amendments reported by the committee.

Mr. HOUSTON demanded the previous question; which

as seconded.

The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Dumont, accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of Geo. K. Shoenberger. Mr. CLARKE introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause the harbor and river of Pro-vidence, in the State of Rhode Island, to be surveyed, and an estimate made of the cost of clearing out said harbor.

Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SEBASTIAN introduced a joint resolution to pr vide additional security for the lives and property of per-sons navigating the Western waters. Referred to the Com-

nittee on Commerce.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution fo the relief of George R. C. Floyd, late Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin. Referred to the Committee on Mr. CLEMENS introduced a joint resolution authoriz

ng the Secretary of War to furnish suitable arms to the Washington Juvenile Guards; which on his motion was considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third REMUNERATION TO SPANISH SUBJECTS.

Mr. MASON. There was a bill reported some time nee from the Committee on Foreign Relations, based on since from the Committee on Foreign Relations, based on a message from the President of the United States, in rea message from the President of the United States, in re-lation to indemnity to certain subjects of the Queen of Spain, sufferers by the violence of a mob at New Orleans and Key West, which, though relating to private claims, might be considered somewhat in the light of a public measure. He alluded to the joint resolution for the relief of the Spanish Consul and other subjects of Spain residing at New Orleans, and of subjects of Spain residing at Key West, by indemnity for losses occasioned by violence of the mob in the year eighteen hundred and fifty one, which the mob in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, which he desired might be taken up and disposed of.

The motion having been agreed to, the joint resolution

was read as follows : Resident of the United States b and is hereby requested to cause an investigation to be made of any losses that may have been sustained by the consul o Spain and other persons residing at New Orleans or at Key West, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and who at west, in the year eighteen nundred and fitty-one, and who at that time were subjects of the Queen of Spain, by the violence of lawless individuals arising out of intelligence then recently received at those places of the execution of certain persons at Havana by the Spanish authorities of that island, who, em-barking from the United States, had invaded the same with

barking from the United States, had invaded the same with hostile intent; and that such losses, so ascertained, to persons at that time subjects as aforesaid, on the certificate of the Secretary of State that the same are proven to the satisfaction of the President, together with the reasonable costs of the investigation, shall be paid to those entitled, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. SOULE said he should move to postpone the further consideration of the resolution unless the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations would consent to strike out certain objectionable words. He would move to strike out the word "lawless" in the ninth line.

Mr. MASON would visid to the suggestion of the Sens.

tor from Louisiana, inasmuch as the removal of the word would in nowise interfere with the object of the bill. The word was accordingly stricken out.

Mr. SOULE. There are other words which I desire lines, the words "scho embarking from the United States had invaded the same with hostile intent." Mr. S. said his object was not to defeat the bill, but he was unwilling that any portion of the community of the State which he had in part the honor to represent should have their suscep-

Mr. MASON would interpose no objection to the proposed amendment. He would be the last man in the world to wound unnecessarily the feelings of any set of men, and it was perhaps not necessary to go into a history of the case.

The amendments were then concurred in, and the reso

ution ordered to be engrossed as amended. BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were severally read a third time and assed:
The bill to authorize the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, Illinois, to excavate a portion of the public reservation at that place.

The joint resolution authorizing the examination of the

claims of the Biloxi Bay Indians.

The bill for the relief of Col. James R. Creecy. A bill to amend the act entitled an act for the bette security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

PROTECTION OF THE EMIGRANT ROUTE. On motion by Mr. DOUGLAS, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the protection of the emigrant route and a telegraphic line and for an overland mail between the Missouri river and the settlements in California and Oregon, which led to a long and animated discussion, in which Messrs. DOUGLAS and BORLAND sustained the bill, and Messrs. BUTLER, HALE, MASON, DAWSON, BELL, and others opposed it and the further considera-BELL and others opposed it, and the further considera-tion was postponed to Tuesday next.

Mr. BORLAND moved that the engrossed joint resolu-tion, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish arms to the Juvenile Guards of Washington, have its third read-

Mr. HALE objected.

And on motion the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The House resumed the consideration of the bill to amen a act entitled "An act to reduce and modify the rates of proved March 3, 1861, the pending question being on the amendment yesterday submitted by Mr. Disney.

Mr. DISNEY, by unanimous consent, modified him

endment so as to make it read: That when a list of uncalled-for letters shall be published in any newspaper printed in any foreign language, said list shall be published in such newspaper having the largest circu-lation within the range of delivery of said office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time; and the que on being on its passage— Mr. BROOKS moved to recommit it to the Com on the Post Office and Post Roads, with instructions

on the Post Omee and Post Rosas, with instructions to report a bill not raising the rates of postage on newspapers under one thousand miles, nor limiting the weight of newspapers or periodicals under the existing law. He stated his objections to the bill, and hoped his motion ould prevail.

Mr. OLDS replied in defence of the bill, when The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Bnoom and it was decided in the negative: Yeas 33, nays 133.

The bill was then passed. RAILROAD GRANTS.

The SPEAKER stated that the next business in order The SPEAKER stated that the next business in order was the consideration of the bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to the States of Illinois and Indiana to aid in the construction of a railroad from Springfield, Illinois, to Terre Haute, Indiana, the consideration of which had been postponed until this day.

The morning hour having nearly expired—
The bill, together with several others of a similar character the consideration of which had been postponed until this day, was further postponed until to-morrow.

DEFICIENCY BILL. The House then proceeded to consider the Senate amend-ments to the deficiency bill, yesterday reported from the Committees of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. AVERETT said that this was a very important bill, and there were but a few members present. He there-fore moved to adjourn.

The motion was negatived.

The House then proceeded to vote on the various Senate amendments, and the amendments made thereto in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole to the clause of the Senate providing that the appropriation of eighty thousand dollars for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, according to the treaty of duadalune Hidalgo, shall not be seen recapturing fugitive slaves, there were some thirty or forty thousand dollars estimated as having been absorbed of the appropriations that were made under this head of expenditures.

Mr. GIDDINGS asked the gentleman to state the amount paid for the recapture of fugitives slaves alone.

Mr. HOUSTON replied that he could not comply with the gentleman's request, as he did not recast the information. The amount paid for the recapture of fugitives slaves alone.

The amount paid for the recapture of fugitives slaves alone.

The amount paid for the recapture of fugitives slaves alone.

The amount paid for the recapture of fugitives alone the gentleman's request, as he did not recast the information of the treaty, "was disagreed to by a vote of year 73, nays 103.

The House refused to agree to the amendment of the Committee of the Whole striking out the following amendnent of the Senate :

For compensation of the Surveyor General of Arkansas, per act of August 8, 1846, \$2,000. For clerks in the office of the Surveyor General of Arkan eas, per act of August 8, 1846, \$6,300.

The amendment of the Senate was then concurred in. The amendment of the Senate giving increased com pensation to the Collins line of steamers was concurred by the following vote:

pensation to the Collins line of steamers was concurred in by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Thomas H. Bayly, Bell, Bibighaus, Bowne, Boyd, Briggs, Brooks, Geo. H. Brown, Burrows, Cabell, Caldwell, L. D. Campbell, Cartter, Chandler, Chapman, Clingman, Conger, Curtis, George T. Davis, Dean, Doty, Duncan, Evans, Florence, Fowler, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Gamble, Gilmore, Goodenow, Goodrich, Hammond, Harper, Hart, Haws, Haven, Henn, Horsford, Howard, Thomas M. Howe, Thos. Y. Howe, Ingersoll, J. G. Jones, Kulns, Kurtz, Mann, Edwd. C. Marshall, Martin, McCorkle, Meade, Miner, Henry D. Moore, Morehead, Morrison, Murrny, Penn, Perkins, Poeter, Price, Rantoul, Read, Riddle, Robie, Robinson, Russell, Sackett, Schermerhorn, Schooleraft, Scudder, David L. Seymour, Snow, Stanly, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, A. P. Stevens, Stone, St. Martin, Strother, Stunt, Satherland, Taylor, Thurston, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Washburn, Welch, Alexander White, and Yates—89.

NAYS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Allison, Averett, Babcock, D. J. Bailey, Beale, Bocock, Bragg, Brenton, Buell, Burt, Busby, Cable, Thompson Campbell, Caskie, Chastain, Churchwell, Cobb, Daniel, J. G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dunham, Durkee, Edgerton, Edmundson, Ewing, Faulkner, Floyd, Freeman, Gentry, Gorman, Green, Grey, Grow, Hamilton, Isham G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Hendricks, Hibbard, Hillyer, Holladay, Houston, Jno. W. Howe, Hunter, Ives, Jackson, Jenkins, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Dan. T. Jones, George W. Jones, Preston King, Letcher, Mason, McLanahan, McQueen, Millson, Molony, Murphy, Nabers, Olds, A. Parker, S. W. Parker, Peaslee, Phelps, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Ross, Savage, Scurry, Origen S. Seymour, Skelton, Smart, Smith, Benj, Stanton, Thaddeus Stevens, Sweetser, Townshend, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Wildrick, Williams, and Woodward—87.

Mr. CABLE. of Ohio. moved to lay the bill on the table.

Villiams, and Woodward-87.

Mr. CABLE, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table, and on this motion demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 72. navs 104.

The House having disposed of all the amendments of the Senate by generally concurring in them— Mr. WHITE, of Alabama, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House agreed to the amendment of the Seate giving increased compensation to the Collins line.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, moved to lay the motion to

usider on the table Pending which-Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House djourn; which motion was agreed to.

And the House accordingly adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1852.

IN SENATE. Memorials were presented and referred to appropriate ommittees, viz:
By Mr. SHIELDS: From the Mayor and Common

By Mr. SHIELDS: From the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Alton, in the State of Illinois, asking that said city may be made a port of entry.

[The memorial says the amount of exports for the year 1851 was \$1,875,000, domestic imports \$950,000, and foreign importations \$335,000; and that, although the State is large and rapidly increasing in wealth and population, there is no port of entry except at Chicago; none on her whole river boundary of some five hundred miles?

By Mr. BORLAND: From the officers of the "Green Mountain Rifle Corps," asking that the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish the corps with arms and accou-

BILLS PASSED

The joint resolution for the relief of the Spanish Con sul and other subjects of Spain residing at New Orleans, and the subjects of Spain residing at New Orleans, and the subjects of Spain residing at Key West, by indemnity for losses occasioned by violence of the mob in the year 1851, came up on its third reading, when, after a verbal amendment, by unanimous consent the resolution was read a third time and passed.

On motion by Mr. SOULE, the title was amended by striking out the words "occasioned by the violence

time the provisions of an act relative to suspended en-tries of public lands. tries of public lands.

The engrossed resolution to supply the Washington City Juvenile Guards with suitable arms was read a third time, and on the question, "Shall it pass?" a brief and somewhat playful discussion ensued between Mesers. HALE and CLEMENS; when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative:

YEAS—Mesers. Adams, Atchison, Borland, Charlton, Clemens, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Gwin, James, Jones of Iowa, King, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Soule, Spruance, and Toucery—23.

and Toucey—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead
Chase, Davis, Dawson, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Sumner
Upham, and Wade—14.

On motion by Mr. GWIN, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, the granting of donation privileges therein, and for other purposes; which, on motion, was amended, and after a protracted discussion was ordered to be engreeded as a mended.

grossed as amended.

On motion by Mr. MALLORY, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill allowing exchanges of school lands, and authorizing selections for deficiencies in certain cases; which was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

On motion by Mr. BROOKE, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the West Feliciana Railroad Company; which, after having been amended, on motion by Mr. DAWSON, the further consideration of the same was postponed until to-morrow.

The deficiency bill as amended by the House was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On motion by Mr. GEYER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after a brief

the consideration of Executive business, and after a briesession the doors were re-opened, and the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HAVEN asked the unanimous consent of the House Mr. HAVEN asset the transmissions consent of the little to introduce and put upon its passage a joint resolution granting to the Lockport and Buffalo Railroad Company a right of way for their road across the public lands of the United States in Black Rock, New York, on which is situated a defensible work called Fort Porter. situated a defensible work called Fort Porter.

Mr. H. said that the resolution concerned his own district mainly, and it was of consequence to the applicants that the grant should be made at once, if at all. He explained briefly how the grant would affect the public land, and, as it was to be subject to the approval of the President, he hoped the House would give consent to receive and pass the resolution now. and pass the resolution now.

Mr. SKELTON objected, and consequently the resolution was not received.

RAILROAD GRANTS. The House then proceeded to consider the bill granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to the States of Illinois and Indiana to aid in the construction of a railroad from Springfield, Illinois, to Terre Haute, Indiana, heretofore reported from the Committee on Pub-

lie Lands. lic Lands.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indians, addressed the House in favor of the bill, declaring that no measure of this character which had heretofore passed the House possessed more merit than the one under consideration. He said that this bill contained principles similar to those embraced in the one granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands to aid in the construction of a road frem Hannibal to St. Joseph's, Missouri, heretofore passed by the House, and that the lands proposed to be granted were utterly worthless to the Government, but of value for the purpose designed. He advocated the bill on national grounds, and in conclusion demanded the previous question.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the bill on the

Mr. AVERETT moved that there be a call of the House which motion was negatived: Yeas 54, nays 114.

The question was then taken on the motion to lay bill on the table, and it was not agreed to: Yeas nays 101.

The morning hour having now expired—

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, for the purpose of keeping the bill before the House during the morning hour, moved to recommit it to the Committee on Public Lands, and desanded the previous question.

Mr. McLANAHAN, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the Senate supplemental "to an act providing for

REPRESENTATION